From the Hartford Mercury.

VOICE OF HOWELL.

ROBERT HOWELL, an American citizen pressed into the British service, and by Britons most BARBAROUSLY MURDERED in being compelled to fight on board the Little Belt, against his own countrymen, in which unnatural conflict he lost his leg and thigh, struck off by a cannon ball, and died in a few hours after, of the wound.

I sat where a precipice frown'd—
All was still, save the wave's murm'ring flow,
And dark, save the sea that encompass'd me round,
Held the moon in its bosom below.

—There as musing dejected and lone
Bleeding Country, thy wrongs were my care,
Tossing light, mid the billows, a form dimly shone,
And, *Howell!* thy spirit was there!—

Uncoffin'd he burst on the view!
Dark and harsh was his corse-winding sheet,
And his corpse, pale and mangled, the bloody wave threw
On the cold pointed rock at my feet!

Horror-struck, not a breath could I draw!
Not a word could my anguish declare;
But the dead from his rock raising slowly I saw
And his wound to my eyes he laid bare!

Then his hand waving soft, and his eye,
Wet so late with affection's last tear,
Sparkling life—and his breast heaving deeply a sigh—
Broke his rage kindling voice in my ear.

"Go, stranger, I bid thee to go—
Go and cry to the brave and the free—
Go and bid the heart's current more rapidly flow,
When they think of their brethren like me!

For myself, I would scorn to appeal—
Ah! for me no appeal could avail,
But I weep, that my country too coldly should feel
The wrongs which her children assail.

How long, and the nation still deaf,
Shall the groans of her seamen resound!
To their shame, to their stripes, to their multiplied grief,
Is no end, but in death to be found?

By myself, drag'd a slave from the shore,
Where with friends and with home I was blest;
By this trunk wet and pale and with blood clotted o'er,
By the deep, where it's doom is to rest.

Go and find me some Adams, to plead,
Some Hancock to burn o'er the slain.—
Again this cold fragment is welcome to bleed,
If my country be *washed* by its stain!

Go, stranger, I bid thee to go—
Go and cry to the brave and the free—
Go and bid the heart's current more rapidly flow,
When they think of their brethren like me!"

He said, and the mist of the eve
Veil'd his form, as it pass'd from my view;
And I vow'd, left in silence and sadness to grieve,
To his charge I'd be faithful & true.

TYRTÆUS.

Negroes for Hire.

TO be hired at Lee-Town, on Saturday the 28th inst. a number of valuable negroes, belonging to the heirs of William Baylor, deceased. Also I expect to offer several for sale.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

December 6.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having purchased the two acre lot of ground lately in the possession of Mr. P. Daugherty, hereby cautions all persons from taking away the fence rails of the same, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders with the utmost rigor of the law.

SAMUEL PRICE.

Charles-Town, Dec. 6.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named tavern, where he is provided with every thing necessary to render his house agreeable to travellers. He has on hand and is determined constantly to keep a choice assortment of wines and other liquors—His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford.—He has good stables and the best of hay, and is determined that no exertion shall be wanting to render his house an agreeable and comfortable resort to gentlemen of every description.

JOHN WINGERD.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 14.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Waggon-Maker,

to whom good wages will be given.—Apply to the subscriber, in Charles Town.

MICHAEL LABOO.

November 22.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell the farm on which I live, containing 650 acres, situated in Frederick county, Va. near Snickers' Ferry, four miles below Battletown.—Few tracts possess greater advantages, every field being watered by a never failing stream, on one of which is a valuable mill seat, & fall sufficient to put under water any day in the year at least 30 acres of rich meadow land. Two hundred and fifty acres are in wood—the cleared land is in an improving state of husbandry, well adapted to plaster, and esteemed as productive as any in the valley; the buildings are indifferent.—This tract would admit of several divisions, as it abounds in springs—It is distant from Alexandria, by the turnpike, 49 miles, and within a mile of the river Shenandoah, from whence flour is boated to the district of Columbia. Terms will be made convenient to a purchaser.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of William B. Page, or James Ware, Esquires. Also, another tract in the upper end of this county, containing between four and five hundred acres, mostly in wood, of which about 100 acres are of valuable unimproved meadow land.

JOHN D. ORR.

Frederick, Oct. 29, 1811.

Mill's Grove New and Complete Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber again offers his services to those who have cloth to dress. He is happy to find there were so few complaints of his work last season, as the mill was much out of repair—But as there is now a new one with every apparatus for doing the work expeditiously and in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. With thanks for past favors, he solicits the custom of the neighborhood. For the convenience of those at a distance, cloth with particular written directions may be left at Mr. Matthew Frame's store in Charlestown, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return, when finished, whatever cloth may be left. All kinds of work will be done on the most moderate terms, by the public's humble servant.

J. M'COMB.

November 1.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.

JOHN DIXON.

June 21, 1811. tf

Apprentices Indentures
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the Bullskin run, and containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres, one hundred of which is in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted for grass.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

November 15.

Daniel W. Griffith,
TAILOR,

CONTINUES to carry on business in the house adjoining Mr. Humphreys' store in Charles Town.

He tenders his services to the public, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that no exertions shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. From his extensive knowledge of the business, he is confident that he will be competent to execute work in the neatest, & most fashionable manner. He wishes to employ two or three journeymen immediately, to whom he will allow the best wages. He wants one or two apprentices; boys of good morals and about the age of 14 years will be preferred.

November 15, 1811.

Jefferson County, towit.
September Court, 1811.

Matthew Ranson, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Michael Fisher and Samuel Lantis, *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Michael Fisher not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1811.

Rebecca Ridgway, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Hains be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen.

JOHN HEINER.

N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.

Charlestown, Sept. 20.

WANTED

An Overseer's Place.

A single man well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations as to his sobriety and industry, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. Enquire of the Printer.

November 15.

Journeymen Tailors
WANTED.

THE subscriber wants immediately, three or four journeymen Tailors. To good workmen, he will give one hundred cents per job, and all extra work will be paid for at the rate of eight cents per hour, and the cash every Saturday night.

BERNARD O'DOHERTY.

Shepherd's-Town, November 7.

To Journeymen Tailors.

Four or five journeymen tailors are wanted immediately by the subscriber. To good workmen he will give one dollar per job, and ten cents per hour for all extra work, and wages punctually paid. AARON CHAMBERS.

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Journeymen Tailors
WANTED.

I want immediately *five* or *six* journeymen tailors. Price one dollar per job and twelve and a half cents per hour for extra work—wages punctually paid. Price of boarding one dollar and fifty cents per week.

L. L. STEVENSON.

Harper's Ferry, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment before the first of February next, otherwise they may depend upon settling the same with costs. Likewise all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated *for settlement*, before said time, as I shall be ready to make settlements on the first Friday and Saturday and third Monday and Tuesday in next month, and on each of those days in every month until the books are settled.

ESTHER G. BROWN, *Adm'trix.*

November 22.

For Sale,

A Valuable small farm, with a general warranty, containing 200 acres of prime land, in one lot, of which about 140 acres are cleared, well fenced in, and under cultivation; It lays on the line between Jefferson and Frederick County, in the Bullskin settlement, adjoining lands of Larue and others.

This lot will be sold for five thousand dollars or twenty five dollars per acre; two thousand dollars to be paid in hand: three bonds to be given for one thousand dollars each, payable to the seller with legal interest thereon, until paid, in one, two and three years after the date of the sale: The interest upon each bond will be given up to the purchaser, providing payment of the principal is duly made when the bonds become due, but not otherwise;—Said lands are to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars application is to be made to Henry St. George Tucker, esq. in Winchester, or to John Holker at Springsbury Farm, on the Shenandoah River.

October 8.

Seven Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a stable near Gibson's mill, in Loudon county, Va. on Tuesday night the 22d of October, 1811, *a bright bay horse*, 16 hands high, 11 years old, trots and canters, shod before—no brand or mark perceivable. He was seen on the mountain near Snickers' ferry, and afterwards opposite the Rock's mill. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to Michael Dorsey, at Joseph Lewis's mill, in Loudon county, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and if delivered to the subscriber, in Washington county, near Sharpsburgh, Md. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ADAM PUFFINBARGER.

November 8.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1811. [No. 195.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

THE BATTLE ON THE WABASH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vincennes, to his friend in this place, dated

"*Vincennes, Nov.* 13, 1811.

"DEAR SIR—We have just received an express from the army under the command of governor Harrison; and, contrary to all expectations, they have had a severe action with the Indians. Our army, though completely victorious, has suffered considerably. A number of our bravest men have fallen. Col. Daviess is amongst the slain—he fell at the head of his dragoons, whilst endeavoring, with a few others, to break the Indians by charging on them.

The army reached the Prophet's town on the 6th inst. The Indians were embodied to the amount of between 600 and 700. Gov. Harrison had several communications with the Prophet that evening, through the medium of capt. Dubois, with the hope of conciliating the Indians, and effecting the object of the campaign without bloodshed; and they promised the governor to meet him in the morning with a white flag and enter into a treaty.—The army of governor Harrison encamped near the Indians, and the savages in violation of their promises of friendship, attacked them with the fury of hell hounds about two hours before day; the attack was made with such impetuosity, that the savages entered the lines of our army nearly at the same time with our sentinels, and several of our officers were killed in their tents.

From the best information I can obtain, either by letters or from the messengers, the little band of governor Harrison, both officers and men, behaved with the greatest bravery and firmness. Colonel Boyd, and his regiment of Yankees, particularly distinguished themselves; my informant states, that the strict discipline and daring intrepidity of the regulars saved the army—he observes: They stood like a solid wall the galling fire of the Indians; and when ordered to charge, they advanced rapidly in a solid phalanx, and with a resolution that bore down all resistance. The regulars have suffered much, what number are killed and wounded of them I do not know.

The whole number killed of our army on the ground were 33, but 14 more had died of their wounds before our express started, which was only a few hours, and the wounded were supposed to be about 60 in number.—There were 54 Indians found dead on the field of action; and upwards of 100 of their guns, so that we calculate they carried some of their dead off during the action, which is their practice.—The Indians continued the fight until day light, when they retreated into a swamp or low ground that was contiguous; but were not followed by our army. Governor Harrison then advanced and destroyed the town and every species of provision the Indians had which his own troops did not want. The governor on this occasion has proved himself to be a general. The disposition of his forces, his great caution against surprise, and his perfect self command and coolness during the whole engagement, mark him for a commander.

Colonel Owens from Shelby, who volunteered his services, and was appointed one of his aids by governor Harrison, was killed the first fire.—The officers of several companies of the militia have suffered very much; some brave fellows of my acquaintance have left young families & many friends to mourn their loss."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army of the United States, dated

"*Camp, half a mile from the Prophet's town, Nov.* 8.

"Through divine goodness I have been spared, and hope yet to see you this winter. We arrived here on the evening of the day before yesterday, reconnoitered the town, and then formed our encampment. The whole of our fighting men about 800. It rained all night. We expected an attack and were prepared. At 4 in the morning we were assailed on all sides by numerous savages, with horrid yells. We were formed in a moment, and in less than five minutes our picketts were driven in, and the savages were in the centre of our camp. By sunrise *we completely defeated them.* But our loss has been great. The 4th regiment had about 250 effective men, and lost in killed and wounded 72 brave fellows. Several officers wounded—captain Bain I fear mortally; lieuts. Goodwin, Peters and Burchstead, seriously but not dangerously. Capt. Snelling behaved to admiration, and is well. Total killed and wounded 179. The enemy must have suffered much. We found 38 of them dead in and around our camp. They must have carried off many and also must have had many wounded. Gov. Harrison acknowledges the victory was gained by the 4th regiment. Yet the militia behaved like soldiers; but it was our men who made constant charges. We have burned the town this morning. It was supposed to be the best built town inhabited by Indians. *Palladium.*

Extract of a letter from another officer.

"*Camp near the prophet's town, Nov.* 8.

"Our force had advanced within a few miles of this place, on the 6th, when some chiefs appeared with proposals for peace.—They however had a hostile appearance, and we should have attacked, but for the lateness of the hour.

"On the morning of the 7th, before the break of day, they assailed us most furiously, breaking in upon the left of our encampment, and butchered several of our men in their tents. The U. States troops rallied, and charged with much success. It being dark the cavalry could not be useful, & almost the whole duty was effected by the bayonet. The contest lasted one hour and three quarters. Although we completely defeated the savages, many brave men fell in the action.—The total wounded and killed on our side is 123—of these were killed colonel Owens of Kentucky, a volunteer, and aid to gov. Harrison. Col. Daviess, commanding the cavalry; maj. White, & capts. Spencer & Harwich of militia riflemen—and capt. Spencer's lieut. Of the wounded are, captain Bain, very badly by the tomahawk: lieut. George G. Peters, shot through the thigh; lieut. George Conding, shot in the neck; lieut. Burchstead, shot through the leg; all of the 4th U. S. Regiment. Col. Bartholemew was shot through the arm, and there are some other officers among the wounded, whom I do not know.

"Forty-five Indians were found dead on the field, and no doubt many were carried off, according to the Indian practice. A chief of the Patawatamies is now a prisoner. There can be no doubt we made great slaughter among them.

"Yesterday was employed in taking care of our wounded, and burying the dead. And this day we should have attacked the savages in our turn in their town; but it was last night abandoned, in the greatest confusion, and the buildings are now in flames.—They carried off 500 bushels of corn, which our horses want very much.—Upwards of 50 English rifles were found on the field, some of which are new. I expect to-morrow to commence our march back to Vincennes." *ibid.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CANADAS.

Lower Canada contains about 160,000 inhabitants, & Upper Canada 150,000, being together 310,000.—The population except the cities of Quebec and Montreal, (containing about 18,000 souls each) forms a narrow but almost continued settlement from Quebec along the St. Lawrence, round Lake Ontario and along the Niagara river, thence westward, settlements are scattered throughout the whole peninsula formed by lakes Erie, Huron, Ontario, &c. and are rapidly increasing. The residue of inhabitants are chiefly in the neighborhood of small trading establishments. The French population may be estimated at 80,000 or 90,000. These are a simple inoffensive people—disaffected towards Great Britain, partly from an hereditary national antipathy: and partly from viewing her in the light of a conqueror. They are generally well disposed towards the U. States. Of the remainder about 20,000 or 30,000 may be considered as European and American tories—the latter most incorrigible. The residue are a mixed multitude having few predilections, except those created by interest, and consequently leaning on the side of America.

I have thought this account of the Canadians the more necessary as it is intimately connected with their reduction and affiliation with the United States.

The commerce of Canada, till lately, consisted chiefly of furs and peltries, of which they exported about 1,300,000 worth annually; and in all other articles, perhaps to the amount of 200,000 dollars. The fur trade employs 150 clerks, interpreters and agents; and about 1200 boatmen, &c. Of the amount of capital employed, the writer of these essays has no date from whence to judge—but it is unnecessary to inform the reader, that the fur trade has always been considered extremely profitable to the company, as well as to Great Britain. But the exports of the Canadas have wonderfully increased within a few years. It is believed they do not now fall short of 3,000,000 of dollars per annum—and this in articles of the utmost importance to Great Britain. They are either precisely fitted for the support of her fleets, armies and colonies or to employ her merchants and mechanics in such way as to give the greatest scope to their capital and ingenuity.

I have now to give some account of the military strength of the Canadas: And while on this subject, the reader must bear in mind, that it may be greatly increased or diminished, according to the exertions Great Britain may think best to make for the preservation of the country. The safest course will be, to expect that she will make every effort which can be attended with the hope of success. Pursuing this principle, I take it for certain, that, she will not attempt to defend the country above Quebec if rigorously assailed, but she will defend that city to the last. The whole country above Quebec is in the power of the United States, because it consists of a long and slender chain of settlers unable to succour or protect each other, and separated only by a narrow water from a populous and powerful part of the Union. The distance of Great Britain—the ice of the St. Lawrence—the difficulty of supporting and recruiting an army—the ease with which it might be out-numbered from the United States, and the impossibility of retreat in case of disaster will prevent Great Britain from sending any considerable army into the interior.—It has doubtless been from these considerations that she has not erected any strong fortifications, or stationed any large number of troops above Quebec. To that city she has directed her whole attention. It was strongly fortified by the French when in their possession—the works were considerably strengthened after its transfer to the British, and have been greatly extended and improved within the last four years.—At present though not regularly, it is strongly, and systematically fortified, and fitted for a garrison of about 8000 or 10,000 men. It is well known to those versed in the military art that any place may be reduced by a regular siege, provided the besieging army be sufficiently powerful to protect its works; and provided there be the necessary extent of ground on which to construct those works. But a siege ought never to be attempted by other than regular troops, accustomed to the tented field and directed by skilful engineers. There is great reason to believe that Great Britain has not more than seven or eight thousand men in both the Canadas, four or five thousand of which are at Quebec. Should war with Great Britain ensue, it would be the duty of the government of the U. States to lose no time in reducing the whole country above Quebec.—For this service about twenty thousand men would be proper, two thirds of whom might be volunteers and one third regulars. They should be principally directed to the region of Montreal—the outlet of Ontario—& across the Niagara river. This force would probably reduce the country with little bloodshed—delay would make it more difficult: and would subject our western frontier to murderous and predatory warfare, carried on by Indians, British and Tories. After the reduction of the country, a station might be chosen, and fortified above Quebec, which would prevent inroads from the garrison and at the same time cut off its supplies. Thus situated, the city would be of no service to Great Britain, but would be kept by her at an enormous expense till a proper time should present for us to reduce it by a regular siege.

A. B.

VOLUNTEERS! TO ARMS!

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, dated

LEXINGTON, Va. Nov. 17.

On Thursday last the militia of Rockbridge county, composing the 8th regiment of this state, met at Lexington. In the absence of Colonel James M'Dowell, it was commanded by Major Joseph Allen—The strength of the regiment exceeds eleven hundred, and an unusual number attended. The President's message had been received on the preceding Monday, & although not generally circulated, had become a topic of much conversation—His appeal to the patriotism of the nation had fired every bosom, and all seemed willing to stand first in the service of the country, should the crisis call for the military energies of the people—Early on that morning the officers assembled in the Court House, and after an animated consultation on the propriety of immediately tendering their services to the President of the United States, *they unanimously resolved to do so.*—The regiment was then paraded—colours unfurled, and marched from flank to flank—the drums beat—the cannons roared—and peal after peal of musketry swelled the general sound. The Brigade Inspector, Major John Alexander, whose zeal and ability in discipline are the highest pledges to the country in times of danger, manœuvred the regiment in several forms, & finally ordered the hallow square. It was quickly formed in the most compact order, and the artillery placed in the center—In this position every eye beamed with expectation, every bosom glowed with ardor and every rank was filled with love of country. The profound silence which now succeeded the martial sounds of the day was only interrupted by occasional bursts of patriotic expressions, which at distant intervals were heard on every side—The soldier who knew the dignity of his country had been derided, and her dearest rights infringed, could not repress the indignant rising of his spirit, and he early proclaimed his willingness to retrieve her honor or perish in her service. It was with a holy effusion which spread around and kindled burnings in every heart. The regiment was addressed in a concise manner and the message of the President read—The developement which it made of our foreign relations, left no doubt on the wavering mind how to act; the question was then propounded to the officers and men of the respective companies, whether they were willing to volunteer their services on the present occasion, and to signify their assent by acclamation and wave of the hat.

The sound began with the artillery; it passed with rapid succession through the light companies, without discord—

it fell upon the first and second battalions of the regiment with new harmony—every tongue caught the hallowed note, and with one universal and consentaneous burst of applause, it reached the Heavens—a short and pithy address to the President was adopted by the regiment, and will be immediately forwarded by Major Allen, accompanying an official return of the strength, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. of the regiment.

On this occasion party spirit was dislodged—factious murmurings were hushed into silence, and one patriotic flame pervaded the whole—old men, whom age for almost half a century had nearly buried in oblivion, again assembled to look upon scenes in which they had once acted a noble and generous part, but in which their infirmities now denied them a participation—trembling—bending on their staffs and crutches, their hoary locks, floating on the wind, they pointed to their sons and grand sons as they stood in the ranks, with holy anticipations of bravery. They talked of the perils and hardships of the revolution—they recounted the achievements of their associates in war, and numbered the friends they had lost in battle. Flushed with the glowing retrospect, their hearts began to beat anew, and in the high and lofty swellings of conscious bravery, they grasped a sword or musket in their palsied hands, and wished for strength again to serve their country. It was impossible to resist the impulse it gave, and with such an example none but a coward or an enemy to his country could stand back at her call.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 9.

Mr. Rhea, moved to discharge the committee of post offices and post roads from all petitions which had for their object the preventing of mails from travelling on Sunday—and that they be referred to the post-master general—agreed to.

Mr. John Taliaferro had leave of absence till Friday.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Richard Bland Lee, praying remuneration to the amount of 3000 dollars, as the amount of damages on property occupied by the United States to which he had access at the time.

Mr. Emott, presented the petition of Henry Maleuna, collector of Hudson, praying relief for 1000 dollars forwarded by mail to one of the Branch Banks in New York, which it appears never arrived and for which the officers of the treasury had refused to give him credit.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Daniel Hastings, of Boston, praying leave to import 2000 crates of ware, purchased previous to the proclamation of the President, in Great Britain—Referred.

Mr. Porter called up the report of the committee of foreign relations, the unfinished business.

It was moved to strike out the words in the preamble, "The occason is now presented when the national character traduced and misunderstood for a time by foreign & domestic enemies should be vindicated" as having an indirect meaning to imply federalists.

Mr. Porter was willing to expunge it, he believed the fedralists were as willing as any men to defend the honor of their country.—Referred.

Mr. Grundy wished the business of the house to go on.

The Speaker declared that if any objection was made it could not be striken out.

The question was then retained to the 2d resolution, and a lengthy debate ensued. It was commenced by Mr. Randolph, who wished to know the ulterior objects of the committee. Mr. Grundy replied at great length, and was followed by Messrs. Widgery and Cheeves—Mr. Randolph again replied; and complained of indisposition.

Mr. Grundy then moved an adjournment, as he hoped that gentleman would be better by to-morrow, and in the full plenitude of his powers.

House adjourned 1-2 past 2 o'clock.

Tuesday, December 10.

Mr. Mitchill, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message relating to the Spanish American colonies, made a report in part on that subject. This report contains a resolution expressive of the satisfaction of Congress at the Declaration of Independence by those colonies, &c. &c. It was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Several private petitions were presented and referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Foreign Relations.

The second resolution of the report was still before the house.

Mr. Randolph spoke for about two hours and a half.

Mr. Johnson proceeded in reply, but had not gone far before he sat down, to afford Mr. R. an opportunity to explain, after which an adjournment was moved and carried.

Wednesday, December 11.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of conference on the subject of the census bill, submitted the following report.

That the committee had held a conference with the managers appointed on the part of the Senate. That the following propositons were submitted by the committee to the managers of the Senate.

To fix the ratio at 34,000
at 33,000
at 40,000

All which being promptly rejected by the committee of the Senate, your committee as a last effort at accommodation, proposed 36,000 as the medium between the two numbers, adopted by the two houses respectively; which was also rejected, as the others had been, without any discussion whatever on the part of the managers of the Senate. No propositions being submitted, on the other side, to your committee. The conference was broken up, and the joint committee of the two houses finally separated without coming to any agreement.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Johnson spoke at considerable length in support of the report. He was followed by Mr. Wright at great length on the same side, both of whom were for a speedy war with G. Britain.

Mr. Calhoun, after stating his desire to give his support to the report of the Committee of which he was a member moved an adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour, which was carried.

Thursday December 12.

Several private petitions were presented and referred.

The Speaker presented two memorials from the Legislature of the Mississippi territory, praying to be admitted as a state into the Union, and for further indulgence in the payment of certain pre-emption claims. Laid on the table.

Mr. Randolph called up the apportionment bill. Rejected. He then gave notice that he should call it up again this evening or to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the report of the committee of conference on the apportionment bill was ordered to be printed.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations, the second resolution being yet undecided.

Messrs. Calhoun, Smilie and Desha spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Troup said he should call for the previous question unless his friends put an end to this imprudent debate.

Mr. Randolph gave a short history of the proceedings of the committee of foreign relations, which was confirmed by Messrs. Porter, Calhoun, Grundy and Key.

Mr. Macon delivered a speech, neither in favor nor against the resolutions.

On motion, the house then adjourned.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

NORFOLK, December 11.

By the arrival of the ship Citizen, Captain Allen, from Lisbon, which place she left the fifth November, we have received from a friend at Lisbon, papers to the first, and been favored by passengers with others to the 4th of November, from which a few translations are made for this day's Ledger. [Translations will be given in our next.]

The Head Quarters of Lord Wellington on the 23d Oct. were at Frenceda, about 25 miles W. S. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

An account of an advantage gained over the French by general Hill's division, in which the French lost 1600 men, three pieces of cannon and all their baggage, was received on the 4th of November, after which the Citizen had no communication with the shore.

LISBON, November 2.

By letters from Alentejo received by yesterday's mail, we learn, that the French corps under the command of Gen. Girard was routed on the 28th ult. in Arroyn de Molinos by Gen. Hill, with the loss of 200 men killed, 1000 taken prisoners, Gen. Girard himself wounded; Gens. Brun and D'Aremberg, chiefs of the staff, prisoners, and that the victors were in pursuit of the remainder of the said corps. As the news is not official and there may be an error in some of these circumstances, we think proper to communicate to the public this important account, until more authentic information reaches us.

November 4.

The intelligence of Gen. Girard's defeat has been confirmed. Many letters from Elvas and its vicinity have been received which state that he had lost all his artillery and baggage, that he himself badly wounded had fled to the heights with 300 men only; Gen. Morillo was in pursuit of him, that Gen. Hill had entered Merida in quest of the remainder of the enemy's division which had taken that road, and that the garrison of that city had fled at the approach of our troops. The official account of this important affair cannot fail shortly to arrive.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 22d Oct.

"I have seen a gentleman to-day who is just arrived from the continent. He says that official accounts had been received that an amicable adjustment of all differences had been made between the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte; that Alexander claimed the liberty of regulating the trade of his own territories, and Bonaparte acceded to it. In consequence of this, colonial produce, American cotton, logwood, &c. has risen in St. Petersburgh 50 per cent, It is said that Alexander negociated at the head of two hundred thousand chosen troops, and it was supposed that Bonaparte was not fully prepared to resist the claims of his friend and ally. Russian produce has risen here, Archangel Hemp is £30 in London. It is difficult to say what effect this will have upon American produce in this country. I should think it would be rather favorable than otherwise for every thing but cotton."

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from the house of Morrall and Barland, to an highly respectable Mercantile house in this city, dated

"LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

"The meeting of Parliament has been further deferred until the 7th of January. Before that day a change will have taken place in the administration.——It is not known what persons specifically may come in; but there seems little reason to doubt but that the Wellesley's will remain in power, & the probability is that Mr. Percival will retire. Upon this assumption we might reason favorably on the prospect of our relations with the United States, but we do not observe that the public has yet directed its attention to this subject connected with a change of administration.

"The prosecution of the war in Spain seems likely to be rendered the more certain from the approaching termination of the restrictions upon the power of the Prince Regent, whose sentiments has been known to be in favor of that course.

"We may mention for your information that we lately had occasion to lay before the Board of Trade the expediency of permitting *American* vessels to enter the ports of St. Andrews and St. Johns, New-Brunswick, and of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of carrying away manufactured goods, which had been shipped there from hence. The Board of Trade have kept the subject before them for two months past; but they have now intimated their compliance with our request; and they at the same time informed us that they would transmit orders to the governors, or proper officers at these places, to allow any British manufactured goods, or British Colonial produce, to be carried away in *American* vessels for the U. States, and also to allow *American* vessels to import into St. Andrews, St. Johns, or Halifax, from any place in the United States, wheat and grain of any kind, bread, biscuit and flour, pitch, tar and turpentine, the produce of the said U. States. The Board at the same time intimated to us that these restrictions were issued by them under the Act of the 49th George 3d, chapter 49, expiring on the 25th of March next; but that they proposed bringing in a new Bill before Parliament for extending the operation of said Act.

"We might here reason upon this subject, by surmising the belief of the Board of Trade in the continued absence of an adjustment with the United States, seeing that they have deseended to this measure, and have calculated upon obtaining a new Act. But we really believe that the members of the Board of Trade have on this occasion acted solely for the convenience and in compliance with a request of merchants, and that the measure has no reference to any system of political proceedings."

CHARLES-TOWN, December 20.

Died, on Wednesday the 11th inst. Mrs. *Harriet Christian*, wife of Mr. Edward Christian, of Smithfield, & on the next day, her remains were interred in the Episcopal burial ground in Martinsburgh.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, (Ken.) to his brother in this town, dated November 28, 1811.

"The Southern Indians have made an attack upon the men employed in cutting a road from the Muscle Shoals to Tombigby, killed 17, and wounded several. The remainder had to disperse."

Cæsar A. Rodney, esq. has resigned his appointment as Attorney General of the United States.

William Pinkney, esq. of Maryland, our late minister to Great Britain, has been appointed by the President of the U. S. with the consent of the Senate, *Attorney General of the United States*, vice Mr. Rodney, resigued. *Intel.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

SUMMARY.

The Executive appointments of Messrs. Cabell and Coalter to the Court of Appeals, *vice* Messrs. Pleasants and Tucker have been confirmed. On the first ballot, the votes stood—Cabell 93, White 87, Coalter 18. *On the second*—Cabell 102, White 94. *On the* other ballot, Mr. Coalter received 105, and Judge White 94 votes.

A petition was presented and read, from a number of citizens of Frederick and Jefferson counties, in support of a petition for the incorporation of a company for the opening of a Turnpike Road from Winchester by way of Berryville, to Snicker's ferry, on the Shenandoah; also,

A petition from a number of citizens of Jefferson county, praying an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of opening a Turnpike Road from Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, to the west end of the main street in Charles Town.

A petition for adding part of the county of Hardy to the county of Shenandoah;

A petition from the inhabitants of a part of the counties of Berkeley and Hampshire, praying that a new county may be laid off and taken from the said two counties; beginning at the mouth of Oberry's Run, at the river Potomac, in the county of Berkeley; thence up the said run to the head thereof; thence due west to the top of Sleepy Creek mountain; thence with the top of that mountain, to the line that divides the said county of Berkeley from the county of Frederick; thence with that line to the Hampshire line, with the division line between Frederick and Hampshire, to the road leading from Winchester to Old Town; up that road to Little Capeon river; and down that river to the beginning;

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Fairfax county, complaining of sundry inconveniences resulting from the act incorporating the Little River Turnpike Company; and requesting that certain roads may be placed in the state they were in previous to the passing of that act;

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Shenandoah county, for the establishment of a Turnpike across Massanotten mountain, on the road leading from Thornton's Gap to New Market, from Smith's creek, on the west, to the White house, on the east side of said mountain.

On motion, ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, "Declaring that persons giving evidence in certain cases [prosecutions for gaming] shall be exempted from all prosecution for the offence relative to which they may give evidence;" and that Messrs. Magill, White, Morgan, (of Jefferson) Cocke, Williams, Grigsby, Price, Goode and Jesse, do prepare and bring in the same.

On motion, ordered, that leave be granted to bring in a bill "to amend the act entitled 'an act to amend the several acts heretofore made to prevent unlawful gaming;" & that Messrs. Wooding, Magill, Daniel, (of Cumberland) Campbell, Rutherford, Beeson, Baker, (of Northampton) and Coleman, (of Caroline) do prepare and bring in the same.

[From the Salem Gazette, Dec. 6.]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Captain Pinell, from Rio Janeiro, informs us, that the Montevideans continued to blockade Buenos Ayres by sea, and that the Revolutionists on the other hand continued to besiege Montevideo by land, and were so near as sometimes to throw shot into the town; but that it was nevertheless supposed the besieged would be able to defend themselves as long as they could obtain supplies.—The Prince Regent of Portugal had sent 7000 troops from Brazil to aid the Monteviedeans in their loyalty.

The Spaniards.—Capt. James Derby, of this town, who has arrived at Boston from the Mediterranean, and who left Gibraltar the 22d Oct. brings information, as received at that place, that the unconquerable spirit of the Spaniards had again manifested itself in the recovery of the city of Tarragona, in Catalonia, lately taken from them; in which exploit there was a most dreadful slaughter of the French. We have not seen Capt. D. ourselves, but this we have from a person who conversed with him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Letters are received this day dated Liverpool 24th Oct. last, by which it appears that the King of G. Britain had experienced a relapse, and it is understood that the Physicians have unanimously declared that he will never again be in a situation to resume the reigns of government.

Parliament was prorogued to meet for business on the 7th January next, previous to which a change of Ministry would take place; the whole of the present administration were to be dismissed except the Marquis of Wellesley, who it was asserted would form one of the new body. The administration was expected to be what is called the Whig party,

We sincerely hope that these reports, may be realized, for it is certain Perceval, Liverpool, Bathhurst and others who now compose that body, are nothing more or less than the dregs of that Party who during our revolutionary war were known by the names of the king's private advisers.

(Dem. Press.

The London Courier of the 11th October, says—"Several of the American passengers have been permitted to land from the Vigilant Cartel, capt. Coombs, from the Texel, bound to Boston, in America, one of whom is Col. BURR, of whom so much notice has been taken by the American Journalists."

NEW SPANISH REPUBLIC.—Yesterday we received Carracas Gazettes to the 1st of November. They exhibit more the appearance of free papers than any Spanish journals we have before seen; and they breathe throughout a genuine spirit of independence. The Spanish Cortes are handled with much severity; but they express good wishes for the triumph of the patriotic cause in Spain. Gen. Miranda, with a division of his army, arrived at Carraccas the 28th Oct. from the conquest of Valencia, and was congratulated by the Supreme Executive, as having deserved well of his country. The Executive is composed of Baltazar Padron, Christoval de Mendoza, and Juan Escalona. The declaration of independence had been read and recognised with pomp throughout the Confederation. The General Congress was in session. All public acts are dated the 1st year of the Independence; and long lists of patriotic donations are published. [Boston Centinel.

SMUGGLERS PUNISHED.

The following article is copied from Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 24th of October.

"*Liverpool, 24th Oct. 1811.*

We are favored with the following statement:—"All the partners of the celebrated house of Wilmeck and Co. of Amsterdam, with their principal clerks, have been sent to Paris in consequence of a search having been made and a small quantity of English manufactures found in their possession.—They were tried by the tribunal in the French capital, and the following sentence has been passed upon them:—"That they shall each of them be branded on the forehead with the letters V. D.—That the house shall yield up its property amounting to more than a million of guilders, or about 100,000*l.* to be confiscated to the use of the French treasury, and lastly that each of them shall serve on board the gallies as slaves for ten years."

FEDERAL COURT.

The case of *Livingston vs. Jefferson* came on in the Circuit Court on Monday last before the Chief Justice of the United States and Judge Tyler.—Mr. Wickham appeared for Mr. Livingston—Messrs. Hay, Tazewell and Wirt for Mr. Jefferson—a previous question of jurisdiction was presented by the pleadings, and after an elaborate and able argument the court unanimously decided that the action, being for a trespass upon land lying out of the district of Virginia was not sustainable by the Federal Court within it. *(Enq.*

It is said—and we think upon good grounds—that the *Trustees* of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, have written to the *Messrs. Barings* at London, that another attempt will be made to obtain a renewal of their Charter from Congress this session; and if they *should* fail, that they will then attempt to procure a charter from some of the States—in which case, the states to the south of the Potomac shall not have a cent of their Capital.—*Amen*, say we. *(Enq.*

Justice at last.—The House of Delegates of Maryland have passed an act granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army who belonged to that state at the time of their engagement in the service. The act declares that "the pensions allowed shall be regulated by the following scale, to commence from the passage of this law: To every commissioned officer, staff officer, musician and private, one half of his monthly pay which was established by law." A letter from Annapolis says:

"Every member was anxious to participate in the honor resulting from the adoption of the bill, and that his name should appear in support of it. With that view, the yeas and nays were called, when the whole of the members present, amounting to 71, answered in the affirmative; and the rule of the house prohibiting the speaker to vote, was suspended in order that his name might appear in the affirmative."

The following is the amount and species of Military force proposed to be raised by the bill reported in the Senate on the 8th inst. by Mr. Giles, chairman of the committee raised in that body on our Foreign Relations:

Infantry,	20,702
Artillery,	1,918
Light Artillery,	1,158
Cavalry,	1,182
General Staff	21
Hospitel Staff	20
	25,001

George-Town, (Ken.) Nov. 18.

ALARM ON THE OHIO.

A few nights ago, the inhabitants on the coast of the Ohio, both above and below the Falls were alarmed by a confused lumbering noise descending the river, resembling the roar of a rushing torrent. Those living on the bottom, supposed that the river had been raised by a sudden swell, abandoned their dwellings, and fled to the hills; expecting the morning sun would rise upon the wreck of their earthly all. As the noise approached, it became more terrific, somewhat similar to the deep peals of distant thunder. But the sublimest part of the scene was yet to come. Of a sudden the river seemed to blaze. Some phenomenon, which vomited fire and smoke with tremendous noise, darted along the surface of the stream with the rapidity of a meteor. The apprehension of damage to their property was now lost in a more important concern. They imagined the end of the world was at hand; for they saw the triumph of that element which is to consume all things most powerfully displayed, when it was able to vanquish natural antipathies, and literally to "set a river on fire."—These good people were not a little relieved next morning, on hearing that the cause of all their consternation and dismay, was no other than a STEAM BOAT, on its way down the river. *A mountain labored, and a mouse was born.*

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Duane—Seeing a number of publications in which there appears a doubt about the assistance of the British towards the Indians—suffer me to state, that in the year 1794, when General Wayne's army was at Greenville, a party of American troops under the command of Major M'Mahon escorted provisions to fort Recovery, which was 25 miles from Greenville, and on the ground where General St. Clair was defeated—the next morning after depositing the provisions, a large body of Indians that came for the purpose of taking the fort, and headed by British officers made an attack upon the troops, and after a severe engagement defeated them. The Americans retreated to the fort, when a captain Hartshorn, who was severely wounded, was crawling upon his hands and knees to gain the fort, and captain M'Kee of the British 64th regiment, and his negro, who were both dressed and painted like the Indian warriors, but who were much more savage than the Indians themselves, seeing captain Hartshorn in this situation, and his brother soldiers retreating to the fort, ran with tomahawk in hand, and when near the captain they scuffled who should have the first stroke, when they both with their tomahawks mangled the captain in a most shocking manner. Some time after the American troops had possession of Detroit, the American and British officers became on friendly and intimate terms, when capt. Maine, who commanded the British garrison at fort Malden, and other British officers, interceded with the American officers to forgive their brother officers who had taken part with the Indians, and more particularly this capt. M'Kee, who had been informed that the American officers swore vengeance against him; but the war was over and the hatchet buried. Nothing that I have ever experienced shocked and disgusted me so much as to see the majority of American officers, a few days after, associate with these savage British, and more particularly that savage of savages, captain M'Kee, who had the audacity to strut the streets of Detroit. —These facts can be testified by several persons at this time in this city.

AN ENEMY TO TREACHERY.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster on Tuesday last.—Presly. Carr Lane, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Speaker in the Senate and John Tood, Esq. was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To the Editor of the Repository.

WHAT are called the penal laws of our country are statutes enacted to shield the virtuous and innocent part of society from the injuries to which they may be exposed by the necessary intercourse which they are compelled to have with the wicked and vicious. Human ingenuity has, however, been unable to form such a code as to afford the innocent a complete protection. If one man steals another's horse, or any other part of his property, if he assails his person for the purpose of getting his money or revenging some supposed or real injury, the penal laws provide a punishment proportioned to the offence committed. There are, however, crimes daily perpetrated, and at present countenanced in society, which in my opinion, fall little short of murder in the first degree, that go unpunished. I mean those committed by the avaricious usurer. I will state a case which will stagger your belief, and yet it is true. A, dies and leaves one half of his estate to B, and appoints C, his executor, and wills the other half of his estate to be divided between the heirs D, E, and F.—D, E, and F, are dead, and all their heirs, a few excepted, live in a neighbouring state, and are ignorant of the value of the estate devised, and of some special circumstances by which its real value may be increased. The Executor C, however, knows all about it;—he therefore employs an agent, G, at the round sum of 2 or 3000 dollars, to go in search of those heirs, (nearly all of whom are widows and orphans) for the purpose of buying in their claims. The question then is, how much pure and unadulterated villany is attached to the characters of C, and G, and all their partners. I will give a small catalogue of their villainous feelings: *The agent G, must have the craft of the Fox, the whining deceit of the Crocodile, the unmercifull and cauricious feelings of Shylock, the Jew, as represented in the Merchant of Venice, and the impudence of the Devil,* every one of which sensations are pre-eminently felt by *his employers.* You will now ask if such beings have existence—I answer that they have, and such you will find to be your 33 1-3 and 50 per cent. *gentry.* And that such a mission as is above represented is now on foot. I will, as long as I live, proclaim the commission of such crimes, and leave the world to conclude who are the perpetrators of them.

TRUTH.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY,

A VARIETY OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Marshall's Life of Washington,
Weems' ditto,
Burr's Trial,
Wilkinson's Memoirs,
British Cicero,
Criminal Recorder,
Washington's Letters,
Ashe's Travels,
Gass's Journal,
Scott's Lay, Marmion and Lady of of the Lake,
Paradise Lost,
Porteus' Evidence,
National Songster,
Fone's Dictionary,
American Speaker,
Goldsmith's Rome,— England,
Scott's Lessons,
Tales of Fashionable Life,
Children of the Abbey,
Adelain Mowbray,
Charlotte Temple,
Sandford and Merton,
Introduction to Reading,
Lady's Preceptor,
Leicester's School,
Hymn Books,
Bibles and Testaments,
Thompson's Seasons,
Chase's Trial,
Sacred Extracts,
Josephus, 6 vols.
Harrison's & Murray's Grammars,
Philadelphia Primers,
Mavor's, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
Gough's, Walch's and Dilworth's Arithmetics.

Blank Books, of all sorts.

ALMANACKS, for 1812.
Letter Paper—No. 1 & 2 Foolscap.
Lead Pencils and India Rubber.
Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

BOATING.

THE subscribers inform the public that their boats are now in complete order for the reception of flour, and will carry from five to six hundred barrels per week.

RICH. J. W. CONN,
JAMES CONN.

Keeptryst, December 20.

FOR RENT.

And immediate possession given,

THE dwelling house lately occupied by Mr. Weldon Brinton, near Mr. Michael Wysong's, Charlestown. It is large and convenient, having five rooms below, and three above—a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, stables, and an excellent garden. Apply to the subscriber at Harper's-Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS, Senior.

December 20.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 3d instant, a negro man who calls himself Harry, says he belongs to Mr. John Brakin, of Carolina—he is of a yellow cast, 24 or 25 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very grum when spoken to, speaks very coarse and hollow, and has a stoppage in his speech, meanly dressed, no scars or marks perceivable—says he made his escape from his master near Alexandria. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him out, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GILBERT GIBBONS, *Jailer.*

December 20.

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW ISLAND.

The island lately formed by volcanic eruption, about 2 miles W. of St. Michaels, has been christened "Sabrina Island," by capt. Tillard, of the British sloop of war Sabrina, who landed on the island the 4th of July, (the eruption having ceased) and took possession of it in the name of his Britannic majesty. They found it very steep; the ground, or rather the ashes, composed of sulphurous dross of iron, &c. The whole island (in circumference from 2 to 3 miles) is however, but a crater, and it was conjectured, would soon break out again. In the place where this island has appeared the water was formerly 240 feet deep.

[The following account of the above remarkable occurrence in natural history, though partially related before, will be read with some interest. It was communicated to the editor of the Boston Palladium by a gentleman recently arrived from St. Michaels.]

"In the first part of June last, the inhabitants of the island of St. Michaels were much alarmed and astonished by the appearance of smoke, which apparently issued from the earth, spread over the western part of the island, and continued for the space of two days.—This smoke was so strongly impregnated with a sulphurous quality, that the residents of that part of the island were nearly suffocated. At the expiration of the abovementioned time an immense eruption was discovered to proceed from the bosom of the ocean, whose depth at that place was 50 fathoms, at about 6 leagues distance from the principal town or village of St. Michaels, called Posa Delgada, and 1 mile from the shore. This eruption continued for two days more, emitting nothing but fire and smoke, which appeared to spread as much as three miles round its vicinity, and then disappearing entirely for the space of only a few hours, when it again commenced its volcanic vomitings one league further to the westward, in the same direction from the shore.

"Now was to be seen one of the most awful and magnificent sights that the eye of man ever beheld. Let the reader picture to his glowing imagination a tremendous volcano in its most violent operations; casting forth continually immense bodies of sparkling fire, beautifully variegated with colours of the rainbow, intermixed with rising volumes of smoke, at the same time very large rocks are seen ascending to an astonishing perpendicular height, till their force being spent they return with increasing velocity, to regain, as it were, their former watery station: then let him add the terrific thunderings of the greatest naval battle that was ever fought, and he will have a complete description of this "awfully sublime" spectacle.

"This last eruption lasted about six days. When it subsided & the smoke disappeared, a small island was discovered in that place, composed of rocks cemented together by the lava, similar to that which comes from burning mountains. This island is supposed to be about one mile in circumference and nearly round; having a large bason of water in the centre apparently half a mile in circumference.

"During the continuance of this monstrous effort of nature, numerous shocks of earthquakes were felt over the Island. The only damage done that we know of, was the overthrow of seven small stone houses on the western part of the Island, which were entirely demolished. The occupants were obliged to decamp very suddenly, in order to avoid being burried in the ruins of their habitations. A visit to the new island was contemplated to be made immediately. The result of this visit will, no doubt, prove highly interesting to the philosopher, as well as important to the navigator,

The impatient curiosity of three gentlemen was very near being paid with the loss of their lives. In attempting a visit previous to the termination of the eruption, they were, notwithstanding their greatest efforts, drawn by an overpowering suction of air about half a mile, as they supposed, into the immense body of surrounding smoke. They remained one hour and a half, much frightened by their perilous situation. When at length, the glorious light of Heaven again shone upon them, they were much surprised to find their faces, hands, clothes and sails, quite blackened, and the deck of their vessel entirely covered more than an inch with a coarse black cinder like those found in a blacksmith's shop. This new island is in lat. 37, 46, long. 25, 58.

"It is not yet ascertained whether a vessel can or cannot pass through between this new island and the old land. This and many other particulars will be the fruits of the expected navigation of this wonderful gift of old Neptune."

The art of making emery, [corundum] which is an article of the first consequence in the cotton and woolen manufactories, and in white-smithery, has been discovered by Pliny Earle and Brothers, Card-makers, in Leicester, (Mass.) It is presumed that after a few small manufactories of this article are established, the expense of which will not be great, a supply can be furnished of a superior quality to that which has been imported. The manufacture of this article will make a considerable annual saving to the U. States; and at a time when it is becoming scarce, it must be a pleasing circumstance, that one more article of prime necessity is reduced, for certainty, to domestic origin and manufacture.—How far the raw material pervades this country, is not known;—as yet, it has been found in but few places; it is, however, expected, that New-England will furnish an ample supply for ages; and it is supposed that it may be found in various parts of the Union.

Nat. Egis.

Wheel-Wright & Chair-Making Business.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Joseph Brown, deceased, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the most satisfactory manner; and he hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit the favors of the public.

JACOB STATTEN.

Charlestown, December 13.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 29th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, *a dark bay mare*, rather more than 14 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, no brand recollected, and not shod, a small white spot on her forehead, long back and short rump, and a small lump on her back occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle. Whoever brings her home, or informs me where she is, so that I get her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

TH. SMALLWOOD.

December 13.

The subscriber has for Sale,

A negro woman & child.

The woman has six years to serve, subject to one year's service for every child she has after the day of sale—the child she at present has, and all her subsequent children are to be free at 21—her present child is a female, aged one year last April, and she is now pregnant. The woman is well acquainted with house work—she and her child are also very healthy.

GEO. HITE.

Dec. 13.

Wanted Immediately,

A good journeyman weaver, to whom good wages will be given, and punctually paid. Apply to the subscriber at the Flowing Spring, near Charles-Town.

WM. STANHOPE.

December 6, 1811.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having purchased the two acre lot of ground lately in the possession of Mr. P. Daugherty, hereby cautions all persons from taking away the fence rails of the same, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders with the utmost rigor of the law.

SAMUEL PRICE.

Charles-Town, Dec. 6.

WANTED

An Overseer's Place.

A single man well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations as to his sobriety and industry, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. Enquire of the Printer.

November 15.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Waggon-Maker,

to whom good wages will be given.—Apply to the subscriber, in Charles Town.

MICHAEL LABOO.

November 22.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell the farm on which I live, containing 650 acres, situated in Frederick county, Va. near Snickers' Ferry, four miles below Battletown.—Few tracts possess greater advantages, every field being watered by a never failing stream, on one of which is a valuable mill seat, & fall sufficient to put under water any day in the year at least 30 acres of rich meadow land. Two hundred and fifty acres are in wood—the cleared land is in an improving state of husbandry, well adapted to plaster, and esteemed as productive as any in the valley; the buildings are indifferent.—This tract would admit of several divisions, as it abounds in springs—It is distant from Alexandria, by the turnpike, 49 miles, and within a mile of the river Shenandoah, from whence flour is boated to the district of Columbia. Terms will be made convenient to a purchaser.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of William B. Page, or James Ware, Esquires. Also, another tract in the upper end of this county, containing between four and five hundred acres, mostly in wood, of which about 100 acres are of valuable unimproved meadow land.

JOHN D. ORR.

Frederick, Oct. 29, 1811.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the Bullskin run, and containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres, one hundred of which is in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted for grass.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

November 15.

Journeymen Tailors

WANTED,

THE subscriber wants immediately, three or four journeymen Tailors. To good workmen, he will give one hundred cents per job, and all extra work will be paid for at the rate of eight cents per hour, and the cash every Saturday night.

BERNARD O'DOHERTY.

Shepherd's-Town, November 7.

To Journeymen Tailors.

Four or five journeymen tailors are wanted immediately by the subscriber. To good workmen he will give one dollar per job, and ten cents per hour for all extra work, and wages punctually paid. AARON CHAMBERS.

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Journeymen Tailors

WANTED.

I want immediately *five* or *six* journeymen tailors. Price one dollar per job and twelve and a half cents per hour for extra work—wages punctually paid. Price of boarding one dollar and fifty cents per week.

L. L. STEVENSON.

Harper's Ferry, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment before the first of February next, otherwise they may depend upon settling the same with costs. Likewise all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement, before said time, as I shall be ready to make settlements on the first Friday and Saturday and third Monday and Tuesday in next month, and on each of those days in every month until the books are settled.

ESTHER G. BROWN, *Adm'trix.*

November 22.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Negroes for Hire.

TO be hired at Lee-Town, on Saturday the 28th inst. a number of valuable negroes, belonging to the heirs of William Baylor, deceased. Also I expect to offer several for sale.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

December 6.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named tavern, where he is provided with every thing necessary to render his house agreeable to travellers. He has on hand and is determined constantly to keep a choice assortment of wines and other liquors—His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford.—He has good stables and the best of hay, and is determined that no exertion shall be wanting to render his house an agreeable and comfortable resort to gentlemen of every description.

JOHN WINGERD.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 14.

Daniel W. Griffith,

TAILOR,

CONTINUES to carry on business in the house adjoining Mr. Humphreys' store in Charles Town.

He tenders his services to the public, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that no exertions shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. From his extensive knowledge of the business, he is confident that he will be competent to execute work in the neatest, & most fashionable manner. He wishes to employ two or three journeymen immediately, to whom he will allow the best wages. He wants one or two apprentices; boys of good morals and about the age of 14 years will be preferred.

November 15, 1811.

Jefferson County, towit.

September Court, 1811.

Matthew Ranson, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Michael Fisher and Samuel Lantis, *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Michael Fisher not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Court, 1811.

Rebecca Ridgway, *Plaintiff,*

vs.

Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Hains be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

A Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, sometime last summer a sandy colored boar Shoat, with a crop off the right ear. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement.

LEVI CLEVELAND.

Jefferson County, Dec. 6.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1811. [No. 196.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GRUNDY'S Speech on the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Speaker. I did not expect that the gentleman from Virginia would have made any enquiries into the motives or objects of that committee of which he himself was a member. He, sir, attended faithfully to his duty, and witnessed every step the committee took. He also saw the report before it was made to this House, and must have heard the exposition of our ulterior measures, as explained by our chairman. Why, then, sir, shall he now affect not to understand us? Our object, by those who will listen, shall not be misunderstood. And, Mr. Speaker, as I have no political secrets, I feel no hesitation in declaring to you, to this House, and to the nation, the view I have taken of the subject. But before I do this, it is due to the committee that an explanation of their conduct should take place.

So soon as the committee on our foreign relations was appointed, we were forcibly impressed with the serious and highly responsible station you had assigned us: to that committee, consisting of nine members only, were not only the eyes of this House but of the nation turned, and from us, in this the most troubled season our world has ever known, was it expected, that a course of measures would be recommended, calculated to protect the interests of seven millions of people. Under this impression, Mr. Speaker, we deemed it a duty to take time for deliberation; we thought it better to encounter the charge of having acted in a tardy and dilatory way, than to take a rash step, by which this nation might be plunged into difficulties, from which it could not be easily extricated. We therefore took the necessary time to weigh the arguments both for and against the measures we have recommended; and, as far as we were able, we surveyed the consequences which were to follow from the course we proposed. We foresaw, Mr. Speaker, that our countrymen were to fall in the meditated conflict, and that American blood was to stream afresh. Nor were we unmindful of the expenditure of public treasure. And, sir, what cost me more reflection than every thing else was the new test to which we are to put to this government. We are about to ascertain by actual experiment how far our republican institutions are calculated to stand the shock of war, and whether, after foreign danger has disappeared, we can again assume our peaceful attitude, without endangering the liberties of the people.

Against these considerations, weighty in themselves, your committee felt themselves constrained to decide, influenced by existing circumstances of a character too imperious to be resisted: these I will enumerate before I sit down. My business at present is to address a particular portion of the members of this House—I mean, sir, the republican members—and although what I am about to say might be deemed impolitic on ordinary subjects of legislation, yet at this time, and on this occasion, it would be criminal to conceal a single thought which might influence their determination. We should now, Mr. Speaker forget little party animosities, we should mingle minds freely, and, as far as we are able, commune with the understandings of each other; and the decision once made, let us become one people, and present an undivided front to the enemies of our country.

Republicans should never forget that some years ago a set of men of different politics held the reins of this government, and drove the car of state; they were charged with being friendly to standing armies in time of peace, and favorable to expensive establishments; not for the purpose of opposing foreign enemies, but to encourage Executive patronage, and to bring these forces to operate upon the people themselves. These measures alarmed the republicans; they remonstrated, they clamoured, they appealed to the people, and by a national sentence the men then in power were taken down from their high places, and republican men were put in their seats.

If your minds are resolved on war, you are consistent, you are right, you are still republicans; but if you are not resolved, pause and reflect, for should this resolution pass, and you then become faint hearted, remember that you have abandoned your old principles, and trod in the path of your predecessors.

According to my view of this subject, Mr. Speaker, we now stand on the bank; one movement more, the Rubicon is passed, we are in Italy, & we must march to Rome.

As a member of the committee, I feel no hesitation in saying, that if there be a member here, not determined to go with us, to the extent of our measures, I prefer now to take my leave of him, rather than be deserted when the clouds darken, and the storm thickens upon us.

This admonition I owed to candor—I have paid it, not because I doubted; my purpose is settled, my mind reposes upon it—I may be in an error—If I am, I hope my country will forgive me—From my God I shall never need it, because he knows the purity of my motives.

I will now state the reasons which influenced the committee, in recommending the measures now before us.

It is not the carrying trade, properly so called, about which this nation and Great Britain, are at present contending: Were this the only question now under consideration, I should feel great unwillingness (however clear our claim might be) to involve the nation in war, for the assertion of a right, in the enjoyment of which the community at large are not more deeply concerned. The true question in controversy, is of a very different character; it involves the interest of the whole nation: It is the right of exporting the productions of our own soil and industry to foreign markets. Sir, our vessels are now captured when destined to the ports of France, and condemned by the British courts of admiralty, without even the pretext of having on board contraband of war, enemies' property, or having in any other respect violated the laws of nations. These depredations on our lawful commerce, under whatever ostensible pretence committed, are not to be traced to any maxims or rules of public law, but to the maritime supremacy, and pride of the British nation. This hostile and unjust policy of that country towards us, is not to be wondered at, when we recollect that the United States are already the second commercial nation in the world. The rapid growth of our commercial importance, has not only awakened the jealousy of the commercial interests of Great Britain, but her statesmen, no doubt, anticipate with deep concern, the maritime greatness of this republic.

The unjust and unprecedented demands now made by Great Britain, that we shall cause the markets of the continent to be opened to her manufactures, fully justifies the views I have suggested.

That we as a neutral nation should interfere between belligerents in their municipal regulations, will not be contended for by any one. From the course pursued by that nation for some years past, it evidently appears, that neither public law nor justice, but power alone, is made by her the test of maritime rights.

What, Mr. Speaker, are we now called on to decide? It is whether we will resist by force, this attempt made by that government, to subject our maritime rights to the arbitrary and capricious rule of her will; for my part I am not prepared to say, that this country shall submit to have her commerce interdicted or regulated by any foreign nation. Sir, I prefer war to submission.

Over and above these unjust pretensions of the British government, for many years past they have been in the practice of impressing our seamen from merchant vessels; this unjust and lawless invasion of personal liberty, calls loudly for the interposition of this government. To those better acquainted with the facts in relation to it, I leave it to fill up the picture. My mind is irresistibly drawn to the West.

Although others may not strongly feel the bearing which the late transactions in that quarter have on this subject, upon my mind they have great influence. It cannot be believed by any man who will reflect, that the savage tribes uninfluenced by other powers, would think of making war on the United States. They understand too well their own weakness, and our strength.—They have already felt the weight of our arms; they know they hold the very soil on which they live as tenants at sufferance. How, then, sir, are we to account for their late conduct? In one way only; some powerful nation must have intrigued with them, and turned their peaceful disposition towards us into hostilities. Great Britain alone has intercourse with those northern tribes; I therefore infer, that if British gold has not been employed, their baubles and trinkets, and the promise of support and a place of refuge if needful, have had their effect.

If I am right in this conjecture, war is not to commence by sea or land, it is already begun; and some of the richest blood of our country has already been shed; yes, Mr. Speaker, in one individual has fallen the honest man, the orator, and the soldier. That he loved his country none can doubt—he died to preserve its honor and its fame—I mean the late commander of the cavalry; you, sir, who have often measured your strength with his in forensic debate, can attest that he in a good degree, was the pride of the western country, and Kentucky claimed him as a favorite son. For his loss, with those who fell by his side, the whole western country is ready to march; they only wait for our permission; and sir, war once declared, I pledge myself for my people—they will avenge the death of their brethren.

Another consideration drawn from our past conduct demands the course we have proposed; in the year 1808 congress declared that this nation had but three alternatives left; war, embargo or submission; since that time no advantageous change has taken place in our foreign relations; we now have no embargo, we have not declared war; I then say it, with humiliation produced by the degradation of my country, we have submitted. Mr. Speaker, I derive no pleasure from speaking in this way of my country, but it is true, and however painful this truth may be, it should be told.

Another reason operates on my mind; we stand pledged to the French nation to continue in force our non-importation law against Great Britain; without a violation of national faith we cannot repeal it. What effects is the operation of this law producing? It is demoralizing our citizens; men of commercial habits cannot easily change their course of life; those who have lived in affluence and ease, cannot consent to beg for bread; no sir, they will smuggle; and sir, in politics, as in private life, if you mean men to remain virtuous, lead them not into temptation.

This restrictive system operates unequally; some parts of the union enjoy the same advantages as when no difficulties attended our foreign relations—others suffer extremely—ask the northern man and he will tell you that any state of things is better than the present; enquire of the western people why their crops are not equal to what they were in former years. They will answer that industry has no stimulus left, since their surplus products have no markets; notwithstanding these objections to the present restrictive system, we are bound to retain it. This and our present plighted faith to the French government, have tied the gordian not; we cannot untie it; we can cut it with the sword.

This war, if carried on successfully, will have its advantages—We shall drive the British from our continent—they will no longer have an opportunity of intriguing with our Indian neighbors, and setting on the ruthless savage to tomahawk our women and children—That nation will lose her Canadian trade, and by having no resting place in this country, her means of annoying us will be diminished. The idea I am now about to advance is at war, I know, with the sentiments of the gentleman from Virginia: I am willing to receive the Canadians as adopted brethren; it will preserve the equillibrium of the government—When Louisiana shall be fully peopled, the northern states will lose their power; they will be at the discretion of others; they can be depressed at pleasure, and then this union might be endangered—I therefore feel anxious not only to add the Floridas to the south, but the Canadas to the north of this empire.

To you, Mr. Speaker, and to the members of this house, my thanks are due, for the very patient attention you have paid to my embarrassed remarks.

Mr. RANDOLPH's Speech on the same subject.

Mr. RANDOLPH felt himself quite unprepared to speak on this question, a question of peace or war, for in that light he considered it. That part of the president's message, which related to the increase of our regular forces, had been referred to a select committee: the committee of foreign relations were out of order in reporting on this subject, so too is the house in deliberating.—The committee of foreign relations had decided that it was not within the scope of their power to consider the subject of volunteers, it did not belong to them; what right then had they to report on the increase of our regular forces, when the subject was expressly referred to another committee? This is not to be a war of defence, but a war of conquest, of aggrandizement, of ambition; a war foreign to the best interests of this country. It is highly inconsistent in men to advocate a standing army now, who in '98 and '99 were opposed to such establishments, although at that time the armies were commanded by the father of his country Would those (he asked) who refused to raise an army when we had a Washington, a Hamilton, a Pinkney, and other revolutionary heroes of approved valor and patriotism, now consent to put the youth of our country under the command of an acquitted felon? And no one would pretend that we had not, at the time referred to, abundant cause of complaint against France.

Those who then opposed such an army were held the advocates of France as they now are the advocates of England;—those firm undeviating republicans that then chose and now chuse to cling to the constitution rather than to expediency. There is a fatality attending the plenitude of power; by some mania or other they lose it in process of time; as an immense estate, heaped up by the labor and industry of one man, seldom is held in one family beyond the third generation—By the abuse of power the federal party fell, and will not the use of the same means that overthrew that party, have the same effect on the present dominant party?—You will never live to enjoy the succession.

Mr. R. referred to the conduct pursued by the goverment, in relation to the aggressions of Spain, in 1805—6. He read an extract from a report made at that time by a select committee of the house, which recommended the raising of a small number of troops, to defend our frontiers against the inroads of the Spaniards.

This report, he observed, was deemed of too warlike a tone by the republicans of that day; and it was superceded by a proposition from a gentleman (Mr. Bidwell,) who had since also taken a great fancy to Canada.

Then against the power that injured and insulted, we opposed, not bullets, but dollars. But Spain was then shielded by a greater power; hence the respect to her. Had we opposed then as we ought in defence of our rights and our *natale solum*, we should have avoided the troubles that now surround us. We would not then raise a small force to defend our territory; and now we are willing to raise a great one, for it must be great before the object is accomplished, for a war of conquest and ambition.

He said the insinuation, that the surmise of the Indian attack on gov. Harrison having been brought about by British influence must be totally groundless, or else the executive had been extremely remiss in not giving the alarm. On the contrary, he had heard that very strong suspicions were entertained of the Indians having been excited to acts of hostility from a very different quarter. But he believed the true cause of this affair was to be found in the well known characteristic ferocity of our savage neighbors.

What would be thought if, without any proof, any member should rise in his place and tell us that the massacres in Savannah were excited by the French government. If it could be proved that the Indians were instigated by the British, no man would be more forward than he in raising an army. The cause of Indian hostility is in the house, the want of duty here. The spirit of the Indians is depressed, is broken by our agents—by our cupidity in driving them into nooks, that we may extinguish their title to lands we shall not want this half a century, possessing, as already we do, more than we can sell or use; the thirst for territory and want of moderation on our part are the causes.

He was somewhat diverted by the liberality of the gentleman from Tennessee, yesterday, (Mr. Grundy) who was willing to give Canada to New York, to strengthen the northern balance of power in the United States, yet stated that this balance must inevitably be lost as soon as the marshes of the Mississippi were settled; that the northern power must shortly be compelled to succumb to the west. He almost then began to see this capital moving to the Falls of Ohio, to the Mississippi, and finally to Darien, which will, when the gentleman's dreams are realized, be a fine situation for the seat of government of our new republic of North and South America!

The conquest is to be a new commentary on the doctrine that republics are not for conquest and ambition.—He liked not this fraternizing with the Canadians. We are to seduce them from their allegiance: first make them traitors & then good citizens—though he must acknowledge that some of our good patriots were thus manufactured. It might hold good with a few individuals, but was a dangerous experiment to be made with a whole community. What a horrible retort might not be made on the southern and western slave holding states. He hated to hear of this subornation of treachery; this seduction of men on the soil; no, if any way let them be gained by conquest not by treachery.

(Concluded on the 4th Page.)